

Date: Sat, 21 Aug 93 04:30:18 PDT
From: Ham-Digital Mailing List and Newsgroup <ham-digital@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Ham-Digital-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Ham-Digital Digest V93 #15
To: Ham-Digital

Ham-Digital Digest Sat, 21 Aug 93 Volume 93 : Issue 15

Today's Topics:

 assistance: modem <-> x-mitter/receiver link
 Autopatch (phone patch)
 Digital Hierarchy
 Small TNC

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Ham-Digital@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Ham-Digital-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Ham-Digital Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/ham-digital".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 21 Aug 1993 08:17:04 GMT
From: news.cerf.net!nic.cerf.net!patrick@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: assistance: modem <-> x-mitter/receiver link
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

In article <CC3CCu.2I6@NeoSoft.com> sengle@blkbox.COM (Steven W. Engle) writes:
>I need to link two computers together via a wireless link.
>... (all sorts of stuff omitted) ...
>Steve Engle
>sengle@blkbox.com
>

It might be worth rethinking your design. A frequently used technique
for close wireless communciation is via infra-red transmitters and receivers;
exactly the way your remote control talks to your VCR. A simple circuit
including a UART for parallel to serial conversion and an IR transmitter/
receiver for the wireless link can provide an easy to program two
way link which works as long as the IR beam reaches both stations.
It would also seem feasable to use a standard RS-232 port for the

serial communication by simply adapting an IR link between the two computers' ports. I recommend consulting historic Radio and Electronics magazines for more specific part number and circuit information.

Hope this helps!

-patrick@cerf.net

Date: 20 Aug 93 17:59:15 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Autopatch (phone patch)
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

I would like to buy an autopatch (phone patch) in order to set up a mobile phone using two handhelds (Icom 24AT).

Conveying your recommendations and sharing your experience in this regard will be very much appreciated.

Does anyone know of the regulations for using autopatch?

Many thanks in advance

Regards,
Ali Taalebi
taalebi@ai.mit.edu

Date: 19 Aug 93 06:42:03 GMT
From: rtech!amdahl!amdahl!ikluft@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Digital Hierarchy
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

[Followups to rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc]

ben@nj8j.atl.ga.us (Ben Coleman) writes:
>Of course, the question will be(consider this a preview of what the
>discussion will look like in news.groups when this RFD gets cranking in a
>few months): is there sufficient traffic to justify the new groups?

Yeah, agreed. When you propose a new newsgroup, you need to *know* that you're putting your proposal out to some very skeptical masses that could, and probably will, tear it apart. Of course, I'm not saying that's bad - the net would be a big mess (well, bigger mess than it is :-) if it wasn't

>Power consumption is also an important factor.
>It seems to me that a tnc could be made extremely small...

>I have not been looking in mags/brochures for years,
>so I have lost touch with
>what the state of the art is. :-)

>73
>Trond

You probably have heard about the software based TNC's such as BayPac and "Poor Man's Modem".

Besides those, there is a small self-contained TNC called AR210 (export version of the TNC-210 made by Tasco, Japan).

It is the improved version of the TNC-u II or HK21 (which used to be sold in the US by Heath Kit).

Some specs are:

- ac/dc plug on the back (10-13 V, 100 mA),
- can run on a rechargeable battery (\$20 extra!)
- supports the KISS mode,
- 1200 baud,
- cable ready for Handhelds,
- 60mm(W) x 100mm(L) x 20mm(H),
- 9 pin serial port on the back (HK21 was 25 pin!),
- front panel accommodates the power switch, LED's and R/T plugs.

Note: As opposed to the HK21, there is no removable chips inside.
The new surface-mount technology is used!

Henry Radio in California (800-877-7979) sells it for \$180 (rechargeable battery and adaptor not included).
It seems expensive to me, however I like its compactness and neat packaging.

If you decide to buy one, make sure to ask them to include the manual.
They forgot to send me the manual.

--73's de N1HPP

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Date: Thu, 19 Aug 1993 17:59:14 GMT
From: nntp.ucsb.edu!mustang.mst6.lanl.gov!nntp-server.caltech.edu!
news.claremont.edu!ucivax!news.service.uci.edu!usc!sdd.hp.com!portal!
lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca!combdyn!lawrence@network.ucsd.edu
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

References <24s89t\$53v@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>, <24th89\$9e0@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu>,
<willmore.745692273@metropolis.gis.iastate.edu>ice.uc
Subject : Re: TCP/IP and unix machines

In article <willmore.745692273@metropolis.gis.iastate.edu> willmore@iastate.edu
(David Willmore) writes:

>From my reading I would say that encryption is not allowed, but crypto used
>for authentication is ok. As long as you're only proving who you are and not
>telling anyone anything (sending a message) I don't think that there would
>be any conflict. Think about access to a autopatch. You have to have a code
>to access it, what's the difference?

>

Yeah, but the code can't stay a secret to access the autopatch....anybody with
a DTMF decoder can figure out what the autopatch (or linking) codes are. They
can also figure out what number you are dialing.

--

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| HOME: dreamer@lhaven.uumh.ab.ca | (403)526-6019 | (403)529-5102 | VE6LKC

disclamer = (working_for && !representing) + (Combustion Dynamics Ltd.);

Date: Thu, 19 Aug 1993 17:51:47 GMT
From: gecko!lanzo@uunet.uu.net
To: ham-digital@ucsd.edu

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<24s89t\$53v@vixen.cso.uiuc.edu>com

Reply-To : lanzo@tekelec.com
Subject : Re: TCP/IP and unix machines

In a prior article ...green spleen... <dobrowol@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> wrote:

[prior discussion omitted ...]

> What I meant to ask was how passwords are sent over packet.
> Wouldn't others
> be able to "see" a user's password if they were just sent over the
> air 'as is'?

Absolutely. If you are concerned about privacy, then amateur packet radio is the wrong place for you. All of the data sent between stations is "in the clear", so you certainly wouldn't want to use it as the medium for transferring any "delicate" information.

There's not much we can do about this either under present regulations, since using codes / cyphers or other things whose purpose is to "obscure meaning" is forbidden.

Locally, most of our TCP/IP packet stations just use callsigns as the "login" id's, and the person's first name as the "password" (or don't have one at all). In fact, most of the stations here will accept any callsign for the login-id -- the default is to let an unrecognized user on without even bothering with a password.

Note though that this doesn't necessarily apply to whatever Unix SW you are using. The packet stations around here which run TCP/IP usually are on Amigas or IBM-PCs running OS/2 -- and any notion of "user accounts" or "login ids" is something maintained by the packet software, not the underlying OS.

I don't know about any Unix packet radio SW per se, but it may well be the same -- that the packet radio "accounts" exist purely within the packet radio SW (running under one real Unix login probably) and aren't otherwise related to Unix accounts. On the other hand

Anyone wanna provide a synopsis of packet radio software available for Unix systems and how it works?

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+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Mark Lanzos   KD4QLZ   lanzo@tekelec.com   919-460-5576 |   \\\\/   |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
\XX/
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End of Ham-Digital Digest V93 #15
